ANNUAL FIRE SAFETY TRAINING FOR FOSTER PARENTS

"Fourth of July, Halloween, and Thanksgiving Holiday Safety"





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WELCOME

Welcome to the new online Fourth of July, Halloween, and Thanksgiving Holiday fire safety course for foster parents. This training is an alternative to personally attending the annual fire safety course that is offered in each region of the state. By completing this fire safety training online, foster parents can meet the one-hour annual fire safety training requirement in the comfort of your own home according to your own schedule.

WELCOME

The N.D. Department of Human Services has established basic fire safety requirements for foster homes. Foster parents are expected to maintain these physical safety requirements. Before initial licensure and each renewal, foster parents are required to complete a Fire Safety Self Declaration and comply with all regulations.

Introduction

The law provides (NDCC 50-11):

<u>First</u>: Fire prevention training course (before initial licensure and each renewal) created by the State Fire Marshal and the N.D. Department of Human Services to be offered statewide.

Second: Self-declaration forms to be completed and signed by each foster parent before initial licensure and each renewal.

Third: The N.D. Department of Human Services requires various inspections on a case-by-case basis.

Each 4th of July, thousands of people, most often children and teens, are injured while using consumer fireworks. Despite the dangers of fireworks, few people understand the associated risks - devastating burns, other injuries, fires, and even death.

- The risk of fireworks injury was highest for young people ages 15-24, followed by children under 10.
- Nearly 90% of emergency room fireworks injuries involve fireworks that consumers are permitted to use.

In 2011, eight out of nine (89%) emergency room fireworks injuries involved fireworks that federal regulations permit consumers to use. Sparklers, fountains, and novelties alone accounted for one-third (34%) of emergency room fireworks injuries.

Link:



Learn more about safety involving Sparkler fireworks. Click on Link below.

www.youtube.com/watch?v=56sbJflaupl

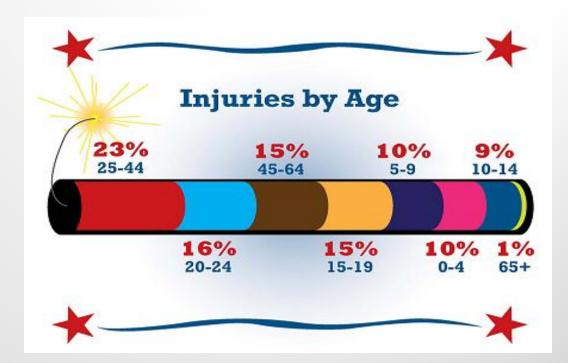
(2:34 Minutes)



- In 2012, the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) staff conducted a study of fireworks injuries from June 22 through July 22 and learned that 200 people on average go to the emergency room every day with fireworks-related injuries in the month around the 4th of July holiday.
- Illegal and homemade fireworks were involved in all six fireworks-related deaths reported to CPSC in 2012.

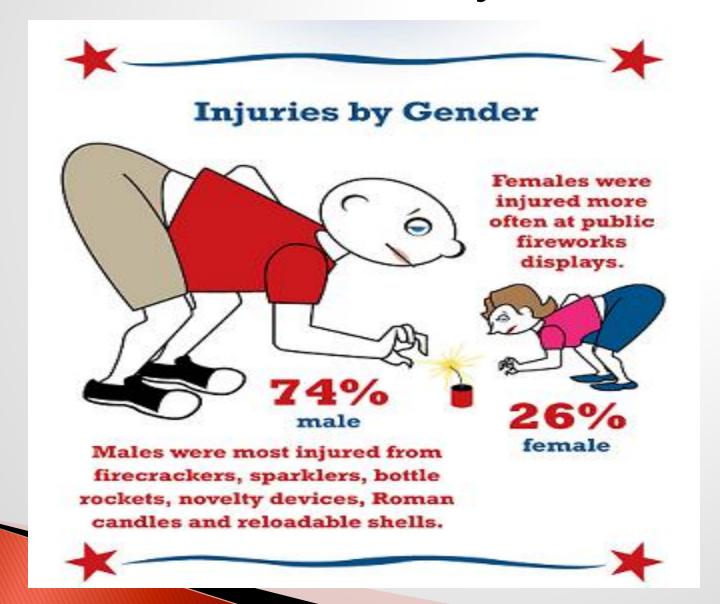


❖ 29% of fireworks injuries in 2012 involved youth under age15. In an atypical year, the highest rates of injuries per million population applied to a wide range of ages, including children ages 5 to 19 and adults ages 25 to 44.



*86% of fireworks injuries in 2013 were to extremities – hands or fingers (36%) and arms (5%). Trunk injuries were (7%). The rest (38% of total) were to parts of the head, including the eyes.



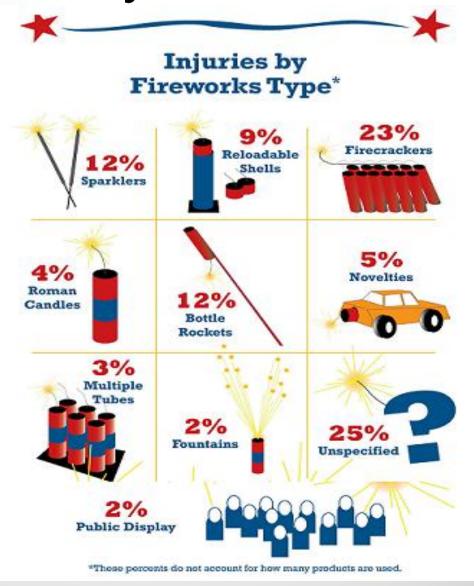


Never allow young children to play with or ignite fireworks.

Adults should **ALWAYS** supervise

the use

of fireworks.



Fires Involving Fireworks

- In 2011, an estimated 17,800 reported fires were started by fireworks. These fires resulted in about 40 injuries to people and \$32 million in direct property damage, with no reported fire deaths.
- During 2007-2011, 91% of an average of 19,700 fires associated with fireworks per year occurred outside any structure or vehicle. The largest number of these outdoor fires associated with fireworks involved grass fires (6,800 per year), brush fires (4,500), dumpster fires (1,700), unclassified or unknown-type natural or vegetation fires (1,300) and other outside trash, rubbish, or waste fires (1,200).

Fires involving fireworks

- In 2007-2011, four people per year were killed in fires started by fireworks, while data from death certificates show that five people per year were killed directly by fireworks. These estimates may overlap, because fireworks can directly kill someone while also starting a fatal fire.
- Using 2000-2010 data, the risk of fire death relative to hours of usage is higher for fireworks than for cigarettes. On Independence Day, in a typical year, fireworks account for two out of five of all reported fires, more than any other cause of fire.

Fires Involving Fireworks

- Using 2000-2010 data, the risk of fire death relative to hours of usage is higher for fireworks than for cigarettes, making fireworks the riskiest consumer product.
- The risks with fireworks are not limited to displays, public or private. Risks also exist wherever fireworks are manufactured, transported, stored, or sold.
- Fireworks are neither "safe or sane." Fountains, novelties, and sparklers are designed to throw off showers of hot sparks. Temperatures may exceed 1200°F.

Fireworks Safety Tips

- Avoid buying fireworks that are packaged in brown paper because this is often a sign that the fireworks were made for professional displays and that they could pose a danger to consumers.
- Always have an adult supervise firework activities.
- Never place any part of your body directly over a fireworks device when lighting the fuse. Back up to a safe distance immediately after lighting fireworks.

Fireworks Safety Tips

- Light fireworks one at a time, then move back quickly.
- Never try to re-light or pick up fireworks that have not fully ignited.
- Never carry fireworks in a pocket or shoot them off in metal or glass containers.

Fireworks Safety Tips

- Set off fireworks outdoors in a clear area, away from houses, dry leaves or grass, and other flammable materials.
- After fireworks complete their burning, douse the used device with plenty of water from a bucket or hose before discarding it to prevent a trash fire.
- Make sure fireworks are legal in your area before buying or using them.



LINK:

Learn more about Fireworks Safety. Click links below.

www.youtube.com/watch?v=kxot7pzwtns (2:17 Minutes)
www.youtube.com/watch?v=n0umuh6jta0 (2:27 Minutes)
www.youtube.com/watch?v=q7u-j9cpwni (2:21 Minutes)
www.youtube.com/watch?v=hg_nl0xp2ow (6:21 Minutes)

Two out of five fires reported on the Fourth of July are started by fireworks, more than for any other cause.

So....

PROCEED WITH CAUTION!



PROCEED WITH CAUTION

Leave fireworks to the professionals. Do not use consumer fireworks.

The safest way to enjoy fireworks is to attend a public display conducted by trained professionals.

After the firework display, children should never pick up fireworks that may be left over. They may still be active.

Consumer fireworks include sparklers and firecrackers. The tip of a sparkler burns at a temperature of more than **1,200 degrees fahrenheit**, which is hot enough to cause third-degree burns.

LINK:



Learn more about Shooting Sparklers Click Link below.

www.youtube.com/watch?v=56sbJflaupl
(2:34 minutes)





How **#07**Does
A
Sparkler

Burn?

1200 degrees F.
1100 degrees F.
1000 degrees F.
900 degrees F.
800 degrees F.
700 degrees F.
600 degrees F.
400 degrees F.
300 degrees F.
200 degrees F.
100 degrees F.

----- Sparkler
----- Glass melts at 900 degrees F.
----- Wood burns at 575 degrees F.
----- Cake bakes at 350 degrees F.
----- Water boils at 212 degrees F.

In Case of Injury

- Immediately take any injured child to a doctor or hospital emergency department.
- In case of an eye injury, don't touch, rub or flush out your child's eye, as this may cause more damage. Instead, cut out the bottom of an empty paper cup, place it around the eye and immediately seek emergency medical attention.

In Case of Injury

If a burn occurs, remove clothing from the burned area, except for any clothing stuck to the skin. Run cool (not cold) water over the burned area and lightly apply a gauze bandage. Do not apply ointments, butter or other remedies on the burn. Seek emergency medical care if the burned area is large, looks infected (swelling, warmth, increased redness, increased pain or pus) or involves the face, hands, neck, feet, joints, or genitals.

Halloween Fire Safety



Planning ahead can help make Halloween a fire-safe holiday. Taking simple fire safety precautions, like making sure fabrics for costumes and decorative materials are flame-resistant, can prevent fires.

The occurrence of fire increases around Halloween due to arson and the use of candles as decorations.

Halloween Fire Safety

During the five-year-period of 2006-2010, the National Fire Protection Association estimates that decorations were the item first ignited in an estimated average of 1,000 reported home structure fires per year. These fires caused an estimated average of six deaths, 53 injuries and \$16 million in direct property damage per year.

- Use flashlights as alternatives to candles or torch lights when decorating walkways and yards. They are much safer for trick-or-treaters, whose costumes may brush against the lighting.
- If your children are going to Halloween parties, have them look for ways out of the home and plan how they would get out in an emergency.

- If you buy a costume, make sure the label says "Flame Resistant." Flame Resistant means the costume will be hard to catch on fire and if it does, the fire will go out fast.
- If you make a costume, try not to make one that is big and baggy so that the material doesn't touch candles or other flames. Use flame-resistant fabrics, such as polyester and nylon. Despite the danger of these materials melting, they resist ignition at much higher temperatures than natural fibers.

- Tell your children to stay away from candles and jack-olanterns that may be on steps and porches. Their costumes could catch fire if they get too close.
- Children should never carry candles when they are trick-or-treating. Always use a flashlight, flameless candle, or light stick.



Tell your children to let you know right away if they see other kids playing with matches or lighters.

Don't use candles for decorations. They're dangerous, especially when left unattended.



- Dried flowers, cornstalks, and crepe paper are highly flammable. Keep these and other decorations well away from all open flames and heat sources, including light bulbs, and heaters.
- Use only decorative lights tested for safety by a recognized testing laboratory. Check lights for broken or cracked sockets, frayed or bare wires, or loose connections. Throw away damaged sets. Don't everload extension cords.



- Remember to keep exits clear of decorations, so nothing blocks escape routes.
- If you have a Halloween party, check for cigarettes under furniture cushions and in areas where people were smoking before you go to bed.
- Remove any materials around your home or property, such as garbage or excess vegetation, which an arsonist could use to start a fire.

❖ Tell children to stay away from open flames. Be sure they know how to stop, drop and roll if their clothing catches fire. (Have them practice, stopping immediately, dropping to the ground, covering their face with hands, and rolling over and over to put the flames out.



Learn more about Stop, Drop, and Roll. Click links below.

www.youtube.com/watch?v=BJBH2unSQBI

(2:40 Minutes)

www.youtube.com/watch?v=XiEfA-nyzTA

(6:37 Minutes)

Thanksgiving Safety

Safety in the kitchen is important, especially on Thanksgiving Day, when there is a lot of activity and people in the home. Thanksgiving is the leading day of the year for home fires involving cooking equipment.

Thanksgiving Safety

Stay in the kitchen when you are cooking on the stovetop so you can keep an eye on the food.



- Stay in the home when cooking your turkey and check on it frequently.
- Keep children away from the stove. The stove will be hot and kids should stay three feet away.

- Make sure kids stay away from hot food and liquids. The steam or splash from vegetables, gravy, or coffee could cause serious burns.
- Keep the floor clear so you don't trip over anything while around hot food.
- Keep knives out of the reach of children.
- Turn handles of kettles toward the inside of the stove.

Be sure electric cords from an electric knife, coffee maker, plate warmer or mixer are not dangling off the counter within easy reach of child.

Keep matches and utility lighters out of the reach of children – up high in a locked cabinet.



Never leave children alone in a room with a lit candle.

• Make sure your smoke alarms are working. Test them by pushing the test button.



Have activities that keep kids out of the kitchen during this busy time. Games, puzzles, or books can keep them busy. Kids can get involved in Thanksgiving preparations with recipes that can be done outside the kitchen.



Dangers of Deep Frying a Turkey

The National Fire Protection Association discourages the use of outdoor gas-fueled turkey fryers. In recent years deep-frying turkeys has become increasingly popular.

Cooking with deep-fat fryers can be very dangerous as they have a high risk of tipping over, overheating, or spilling hot oil, which could lead to fires, burns, or other injuries.

Dangers of Deep Frying a Turkey

Units can easily tip over, spilling hot cooking oil over a large area.

An overfilled cooking pot or partially frozen turkey will cause cooking oil to spill when the turkey is inserted.

A small amount of cooking oil coming into contact with the burner can cause a large fire.

Dangers of Deep Frying a Turkey

Without thermostat controls, deep fryers have the potential to overheat the oil to the point of combustion.

The sides of the cooking pot, lid and pot handles can get dangerously hot, creating severe burn hazards.

- Never leave the fryer unattended because without thermostat controls, the oil will continue to heat until it catches fire.
- Never let children or pets near the fryer when in use or after use as the oil can remain hot for hours.
- Use well-insulated potholders or oven mitts and wear long-sleeves and safety goggles to protect from splatter.

Fryers should always be used outdoors, on a solid level surface a safe distance from buildings and flammable materials.

Never use a fryer on a wooden deck, under a patio cover, in a garage, or enclosed space.

Do not overfill the fryer

- Make sure the turkey is completely thawed before it is placed in a fryer.
- Keep all-purpose fire extinguisher nearby.



If a turkey fryer fire occurs, call 911 immediately.

LINK:



Learn more about Safety in Frying a Turkey. Click links below.

www.youtube.com/watch?v=2xy79bxsczk 2:07 Follow these tips for deep-frying a turkey.

www.youtube.com/watch?v=wo4ak83bkyi 17:32 Deep fried turkey - fire safety.

Summary

You have had the opportunity to learn about the Fourth of July, Halloween, and Thanksgiving Holiday Fire Safety for you and your family. Please answer the following questions to test your understanding of what you have learned. Following the questions, you will have a chance to see if your answers are correct.

After reviewing your questions and answers, please print a copy of the Certificate of Completion, sign, date and furnish a copy to your licensing agency. If you are unable to print, please notify your licensing agency.

Fire Safety Test Questions

1. What is the first thing to do before lighting a firework?

- a. Inspect the firework with your hands.
- b. Read the warning or caution label carefully and follow all directions.
- c. Light the fuse.

2. If a firework does not work after lighting it, how long should you wait before trying to light it again?

- a. Wait 15 to 20 minutes and then dump the firework in a bucket of water.
- b. Wait 5 minutes before attempting to re-light it.
- c. Wait at least 60 seconds.

3. How do you know if you are buying quality legal fireworks?

- a. Always buy from a reliable seller.
- b. The label will say so.

4. How many fireworks should you light at a time?

- a. No more than 10.
- b. Light only one firework at a time.
- c. It depends on how far away people are standing.

5. When may small children handle and light fireworks?

- a. When responsible adults are providing supervision.
- b. Never.

Fire Safety Test Questions

6. The best Halloween costume for your child is

- a. Made of cotton.
- b. Big and baggy.
- c. Colorful so they can be seen.
- d. Flame-resistant, made with fabric such as polyester and nylon.

7. Using candles for decorations at Halloween is safe

True or False

8. If you have a Halloween party, before you go to bed, you should

- a. Check for cigarettes under furniture cushions.
- b. Remove any materials, such as garbage, around your home.
- c. Make sure exits are clear of decorations and debris.
- d. All of the above.

9. Thanksgiving is the leading day of the year for home fires involving cooking equipment

True or False

10. When cooking, the stove is hot so children should stay

- a. One foot away.
- b. Two feet away.
- c. Three feet away.

Fire Safety Test Questions

11. The best way to get children involved in Thanksgiving preparation with recipes are those done outside the kitchen.

True or False

- 12. Cooking with deep-fat fryers can be very dangerous because
 - a. They have a high risk of tipping over.
 - b. They have a high risk of overheating.
 - c. All of the above.
- 13. Fryers should always be used outdoors, on a solid level surface a safe distance from buildings and flammable materials.

True or False

14. It doesn't matter how much oil you put in the kettle when you deep fry.

True or False

- 15. Which statement(s) are true when frying a turkey?
 - a. Make sure the turkey is completely thawed before it is placed in a fryer.
 - b. Turkeys should be wet when putting in the hot oil so they remain moist when cooked.
 - c. Never leave the fryer unattended because, without thermostat controls, the oil will continue to heat until it catches fire.
 - d. Without thermostat controls, deep fryers have the potential to overheat the oil to the point of combustion.

Fire Safety Test Answers

- 1. What is the first thing to do before lighting a firework?
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ONLINE ANNUAL FIRE SAFETY TRAINING FOR FOSTER PARENTS

"Fourth of July, Halloween, and Thanksgiving Holiday Safety"



I hereby	y certify	that I	have co	mpleted	the On	line An	nual Fir	e Safety	Training

Date

Signature

Acknowledgement and Thanks

When developing this online annual fire safety course for foster parents in North Dakota, information and resources were provided by:

- American Red Cross
- National Fire Protection Association
- The National Council on Fireworks Safety
- U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission
- N.D. State Fire Marshal's office
- N.D. Department of Human Services
- PATH North Dakota, Inc.

Questions?

If you have any questions regarding this Annual Fire Safety course, please contact your local foster care licensing agency.

Thank you!



